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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/580,536	01/18/2007	Richard Morisson	4590-525	3208
	7590 10/12/200° ΓMAN & BERNER, LI	EXAMINER		
1700 DIAGONAL ROAD, SUITE 300			JEANGLAUDE, JEAN BRUNER	
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER .
			2819	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			10/12/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	10/580,536	MORISSON, RICHARD			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Jean B. Jeanglaude	2819			
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period was Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication.			
Status	•				
1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on RCE	filed on 9-18-07.				
3) Since this application is in condition for allowar	☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is				
closed in accordance with the practice under E	x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 45	3 O.G. 213.			
Disposition of Claims					
 4) Claim(s) 5-8 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 5-8 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or 					
Application Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) access Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction of the oath or declaration is objected to by the Examine 11).	epted or b) \square objected to by the Edrawing(s) be held in abeyance. See ion is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). lected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of	s have been received. s have been received in Application ity documents have been received (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage			
Attachment(s)					
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	nte			

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 1. Claims 5 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Miki et al. (US Patent Number 5,396,131) in view of Masenas et al. (US Patent Number 6,603,416).
- 2. Regarding claims 5, 6, Miki et al. discloses an analogue-to-digital converter (figs. 1 4) having differential inputs and a parallel structure (col. 1, lines 8 13, figs. 1 4), comprising at least one network of N series resistors with value r (col. 6, lines 8 30, fig. 2, block 5, fig. 3, resistors 111-115) and one network of N comparators (col. 6, lines 8 17, fig. 2, blocks 61-6n) in which wherein: the series resistor network receives a reference voltage (fig. 3, blocks 101, 102) and is traversed by a fixed current l₀ (col. 6, lines 18 30) the row i, i varying from I to N, comparator (fig. 4, block 61) includes: a dual differential amplifier with four inputs (col. 7, line 54 to col. 8, line 55; fig. 4 block 400)[inputs VA1, VA2, VR1a and VRb1), two inputs receiving a differential voltage to be converted (col. 6, line 41 to col. 7, line 53) [Va1, VA2, fig. 4], a third input being connected to a row i resistor of the network (col. 6, lines 46 50) [VR1a, fig. 4], and a fourth input being connected to an N-i row resistor of the network (VR1b, fig. 4; col. 6, lines 46 50), the dual differential amplifier supplying a voltage representing a

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difference of the form and the comparator switching in one direction or the other depending on the level of the voltage and on the row i of the comparator when said difference changes sign, characterized (col. 6, line 58 to col. 7, line 52; figs. 12-13; figs. 1-4). Miki et al. does not specifically disclose an analog-to-digital converter in which the resistor network is supplied by a variable reference voltage originating from a servoloop circuit which locks the voltage level of the middle of the resistor network at a voltage equal to the common mode voltage (VSVSN)/2 of the differential voltage to be converted. However, Masenas et al., in a related field, discloses an analog to digital converter (fig. 3) wherein the network resistor (70) is supplied by a variable reference voltage that originates from a servoloop circuit which locks the voltage level of the middle of the resistor network at a voltage equal to the common mode voltage (VS-VSN)/2 of the differential voltage to be converted (fig. 3; paragraph bridging col. 7 and 8). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Miki et al.' system with that of Masenas et al. in order to calibrate an analog to digital converter.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 4. Claims 7, 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Miki et al. (US Patent Number 5,396,131) in view of Masenas et al. (US Patent Number

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6,603,416) as applied to claim 5 above, and further in view of Kouno et al. (US Patent Number 5,539,406).

5. Regarding claims 7, 8, Miki et al. discloses all the limitations as discussed above except the converter wherein the dual differential amplifier with four inputs is composed of two single differential amplifiers, the outputs of which are connected in parallel, each of them receiving, on the one hand, one of the two input differential voltages and, on the other hand, one of the two voltages originating from the resistor network. However, Kouno et al., in a related field, discloses a converter (fig. 1) wherein the dual differential amplifier with four inputs is composed of two single differential amplifiers, the outputs of which are connected in parallel, each of them receiving, on the one hand, one of the two input differential voltages and, on the other hand, one of the two voltages originating from the resistor network (col. 2, lines 35 – 41; col. 28, lines 24 – 57). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Miki et al.'s system and Masenas et al. with that of Kouno et al. in order to realize high speed operation and low power consumption.

Conclusion

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. (See PTO-892).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jean B. Jeanglaude whose telephone number is 571-272-1804. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 7:30 A. M. - 5:00 P.M..

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rexford Barnie can be reached on 571-272-7492. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Jean Bruner Jeanglaude

Slan Bruner Jeanslande

Primary Examiner September 27, 2007